



French Hats.  
In STORE, of my own Importation,  
and Manufacture, a full line of all  
the latest fashions, French and  
American, for men and women,  
in every style as can be desired,  
and at prices to suit all.  
**2000 Caps.**  
I have also on hand a full line of  
the latest fashions, French and  
American, for men and women,  
in every style as can be desired,  
and at prices to suit all.  
**Wholesale Bookseller & Jobber.**  
119 Washington Street. M. HENRY  
HALL, under first name.

**removal and Co-partnership No.  
tice.**

**MARTIN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.**

**Boston Recorder.**

**Missionary Correspondence.—No. IV.**

**SHIP BERNARD, INDIAN OCEAN, 2**  
**Lat. 22° N., Long. 77° E., Feb. 9, 1847.**

**As we went on deck this morning our eyes**

were saluted by the joyful sight of land.

Except a distant glimpse at the point on the island

of Martin Vas, in Lat. 28° 20' S., in the At-

lantic, it is the first we have seen since

leaving the shores of America. The islands

we made this morning belong to the Malabar

coast, a little south of Cochin, near

the port of Alleppey.

The sight of the trees

comes more and more up into view, and the

fresh breeze direct from the hills and groves,

gives a very animating effect upon all on board.

Even the old tar who had sailed in

buffeting the waves—had spoken thirty years

ago, he said, "I am still here."

He had been retained upon the ship

as a pilot, and his services were still required.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He has been retained upon the ship

as a pilot, and his services were still required.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

He was with Brown & Hall, and

now with Hallett, Davis & Allen.

&lt;p

## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1847.

## Missionary Intelligence.

The General Letter from the mission at the Sandwich Islands has been received. From it we learn that the whole number of persons who have been admitted to the churches, from the commencement of the mission, is supposed to be 53,195.

The progress of civilization in those islands is very gratifying. The Letter says—“Learning, commerce, agriculture, and art are fast changing the face of society and the physical features of the country, especially at and near those focal centers where those influences converge. The contrast in a knowledge of the world, in enterprise and industry, in independent thought and action, in houses, furniture, equipment, dress, in manners, etiquette, &c., are seen by a comparison of the present state of things with that which existed years ago, is truly great; and if we carry back the comparison for twenty-five years, it is astonishing.”

The decrease of the population of the Islands still continues, though perhaps in no so great a ratio as formerly; it is by no means improbable that the Hawaiian race, like the aborigines of our own country, will disappear from the presence of civilized man.

There has been a pleasing revival of religion in the Seminary at Lahainaluna. Some of the most promising boys have, it is hoped, passed from death unto life. In the class which is to leave the seminary this year, there are four or five promising candidates for the christian ministry, and in the two lower classes three or four. These facts have an important bearing upon the training of a native ministry, that may eventually supersede the necessity of foreign missionaries.

In China, a new missionary station has been established, at Foh Chau, being the third point of operation fixed upon in China; hitherto the missions of the Board have been confined to Canton and Amoy. Mr. Johnson, who has been sent to this port, speaks of it thus—“The people in Foh Chau, in the general, appear friendly and well disposed towards strangers. Labor and food are very cheap, and missionary operations might be conducted on a large scale, with less expense than at any other of the five ports open to foreign residents. Unlike Canton, access can be had to every part of the city, both within and without the walls; and probably buildings might be rented, and ground leased for buildings in different sections of the city. The climate is universally acknowledged to be uncommonly healthy.”

## Inauguration of Professor Park.

This interesting ceremony took place at Andover, Wednesday, June 2d, in the presence of respectable and numerous auditory. Whoever reflects upon the vast and extensive results which have already, in a single generation, flowed from this Institution, must feel that the filling of its chair of Christian Theology is an event deeply concerns the church of God in many lands. Whoever considers the wide influence which its recent incumbent, now retired to a serene and honored, but not inactive old age, exerted in great measure through the position he so ably filled, cannot but look with indifference upon the appointment of his successor. In making such an appointment, the Trustees acted under solemn responsibility to the whole kingdom of Christ, and to its sovereign Lord.

We hold it highly to believe that the selection which has been made, and from which, if the new Professor's life be spared, must follow results of the greatest magnitude to the character of New England theology, is sanctioned by the approbation of the Christian public. The ability of Professor Park to apprehend and explain, both clearly and powerfully, the great doctrines of salvation, no one can doubt. Nor can there be any doubt of his capacity to wake up the minds, and enliven the faculties, of those who under his guidance may seek a preparation for the work of the ministry. And if any had questioned his qualifications to cultivate in them the christian graces, and raise them to a high standard of piety and fervent spirituality, their distrust would have vanished away while listening to his inaugural address.

The services of the occasion, besides the usual intermission of sacred music, were as follows: Reading of the scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Emerson of Salem. The creed of the Seminary was then read and signed by the Professor. This duty occupied some eight or ten minutes.

The bearing of that strong document was well adapted to rub off any rust which might have encrusted upon the brightness of our orthodoxy. We never listen to it, without feeling as though the loins of our mind were girded afresh. The prayer of instalment was then made by Rev. Dr. Humprey; and Rev. Dr. Edwards, in behalf of the Trustees, formally recognized the new Abbott Professor, and declared him fully indited into office.

The sermon, which had been usually preached at such seasons by one of the Board of Trustees, was omitted; none of them, perhaps, being willing to display his taper by the side of the grand luminary which was about to shed abroad its radiance.

The address adduced by Professor Park related to the influence of theological seminaries upon the piety of their students. He stated many particulars in their seminary life, which were favorable to their growth in piety; and many which were unfavorable. Then, last described with mingled interest and concern, the dangers arising from them, and the manner by which the dangers might be averted. It may even, that this was not a subject on which he could be silent; but the fruitful and expressive mind of the speaker amplified it with abundance of solemn and weighty matter, all consistent, all exalted with his “exercitatio felicitatis” of language, and all adapted to benefit the class of persons for whom it was designed. As a mere literary performance, it was not of much distinction during a time of national distress.

The troubles of the present time are by no means at an end. I was informed by a practical farmer from the interior, that the crops are not promising as could be desired. The next three months will be very trying to all classes, and I am afraid the poor will not be the only sufferers.

The people of America ought to be very thankful, that, amidst all the trouble and difficulties which other nations are obliged to endure, they are comparatively free, and in such good circumstances:

If the people of the United States are wise, they will improve and learn a lesson from the misfortunes of this country, and turn their attention to agriculture and manufactures, and trust to commerce alone, which brings luxuries, but not always necessities, in time of need. But above all, put their confidence in God, not in worldly matters.

Truly yours,  
RICHMOND.  
P. G. May 19.—The paper of this morning announces the death of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—he has been a faithful servant, and his loss will be much lamented.

## London Religious Anniversaries.

The last steamer we received a care, containing a list of the anniversaries of the religious and benevolent institutions that are held in London; they are more of a month's continuance. These anniversaries commenced April 22, and closed May 26. They do not hold many meetings on the day and at the same hour; only one meeting is attended on a particular day. Whether this is methodical or an improvement in conducting our own anniversary, is a question that deserves the consideration of the officers of our beloved institutions.

CORPORAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall, May 10, Earl of Effingham in the Chair. This Society sends missionaries to the colonies of England. The Society at the close of the year had £4,551, &c. Expenditure, £3,000, &c. The members of the Society were laboring in British North America, in the West Indies, at Australia, at the Cape, in the islands of the Mediterranean, and among the people of the East Indies.

A Committee of the Society has been appointed to collect funds for the support of the poor.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—We have received the twelfth report of this Society, read at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall, London, May 11th. This Society is composed of members of the Established church. The English “Pastoral Aid” translated into the American tongue means “Home Mission.” The object of the Society is precisely the same as that of our Home Missionary Societies—to relieve the spiritual wants of the decaying districts of the land. The income of this Society for the past year, has amounted to about

## THE BOSTON RECORDER.

## Correspondence of the Boston Recorder.

LONDON, May 17, 1847.

MESSES. EDITORS.—By the Britannia steamship, I send you the Britannia Weekly Newspaper, which contains all the news of importance which has transpired within the last week. This paper contains a very interesting and important article in reference to the great revival of Protestantism in this city. From the great loss of the church by converts to Romanism, the active, thinking, healthy protestants have become alarmed. Several distinguished clergymen, quite as well known in America as here, have, in their remarks and discourses before large audiences in Exeter Hall and elsewhere, made strong appeals to the hearts and consciences of their hearers; and I beg your attention to the Supplement of the paper sent. If in this country there is cause for alarm, how much greater is the danger to be apprehended in America. I have collected and sent you some very interesting tracts and papers relative to the prominent subjects which are interesting to the great body of thinking people in this community.

London City Mission.—The population of London and its vicinity, in round numbers, 2,100,000; a population nearly equal to that of the new England States. Among this great population the London City Mission operates. One hundred and fifty missionaries are employed by this Society. The parishes of London are about 5000 in number; the services of a missionary are devoted to these men; the services of another to the sailors.

## Connecticut Correspondence.

HARTFORD, June, 1847.

“There are dominions, provinces, virtues, powers; If these magnificities yet remain;

Not surely timber.”—PARADISE LOST.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have just had a peep at the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, now in session in this city. This body, assembled from different sections of the State, from the high hills and deep valleys of Litchfield and Fairfield, and from the fertile valley of the Connecticut, and from the rugged hills of the eastern counties, is worth looking at. It is made up of about 220 representatives and 21 senators. Every senatorial district in the State is represented, and very likely every town. It is a very great thing for a town to vote “not to send” a representative. And then on the second day, for the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence of the Yankee character, from a tin pedlar to the highest style of professional life, their representation in halls legislative is worth an examination. As a general thing, it is not doubted these men are a fair representation of the State. Hence, I suppose, any one who reads the central organ of the press here will be satisfied that the election of representatives, a plurality elects; then again, the body is made up of all classes; lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, manufacturers and farmers, are on the ground, representing not only their several occupations, but the communities in which they dwell. And when we remember that Connecticut embraces a peculiar people, a race embracing the very essence

"The hills,  
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun; the rocks,  
Stretching in passive quietness between,  
The venerable woods."

"And panted round all,  
Old ocean's gray and melancholy waves,  
Are but the scenes of desolation all,  
Of the great tomb of death."—BEATY.

One interesting feature in Green Wood, in that which allows of the appropriation of large lots for use of families and associations. There not only the family, but hundreds of families may enjoy the solace of feeling that they have secured to their friends a guarded and lawless spot where they and their friends may sleep together.

"Till God's judgment call them forth.

There too, they who have labored in the cause, or listened in the same quietness to their voices, which alone can take away the sting of pain, may lie down, the poor and rich together, in the womb of old in their own church-ward.

Several religious societies have already secured plots in the cemetery. One church has endeavored and handsome ground, and consecrated with appropriate sites. Around the circumference are the lots of individual members. A circle is secured for the poor of the church, the centre for the pastor. Here the sheep and his flock shall sleep together till Christ comes.

G. G.

## The Editors' Table.

CAUSES AND THE CURE OF PESTILENCE.—The General Elementary principles of Pestilence, derived from the scriptures themselves, by Miller Spring, D. D. Published by the American Tract Society.

The gospel is its own witness. It contains an evidence of its divinity. The topics dealt with in the volume, are what are termed the instances of the Bible. They are discussed in spring's usual perspicuity and ability, arguments are so arranged as to satisfy even the ablest man that the gospel is not after all.

DISCUSSION. By Horace Greeley, of J. Raymond. For sale by Crocker & Foster.

During the last year, the subject of "American" was discussed in the columns of the N. Y. and N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, by the author of those books, Moses Greenly & Representative articles are now published in a pamphlet.

THE HISTORY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS and of Religion, from the earliest times, by Lewesay. Published by Crosby & Nichols. Author of this volume has collected fair the attention of Sunday school teachers, all who feel interested in the religious education of youth.

THE HISTORY OF ROME, from the earliest times to the death of Commodus, A. D. 192. By Dr. William R. B. Scott, reader of the High School of Edinburgh. For sale by Crocker & Foster.

Work is mainly designed for the use of schools, but is equally useful to the reader. It throws much light upon the laws, religion, literature and social usages of Rome.

SCHOOL GLEANINGS. A Help for teachers, published by the Mass. S. S. Society. For C. C. Dean.

Teaching children and youth, the free use of their minds, is very essential. It is the successful way to gain attention and enforce upon the young mind. The design of this is to help the Sabbath school teacher in preparing illustrations.

WISDOM HALL.—We would call the attention of those our readers who intend visiting Santos Springs this summer, to the advertisement of the Messrs. Roots, of Washington Hall. This is a Temperance House, under decidedly religious influences. The landlords are attentive to the wants of their boarders, and the charges are moderate. We once had the pleasure of passing a week in this establishment, and very much enjoyed leaving at the expiration of our visit.

HON. ABOTT LAWRENCE has made a donation of Fifty Thousand Dollars to Cambridge College, for the purpose of founding a school for the instruction of young men in the practical and useful sciences connected with the mechanic arts.

(Rev. JOSEPH H. Towns has resigned his office of pastor of the Leyden Church and Society, to take effect at the close of the present month.

that they take a deep interest in their beneficence and in the prosperity of the institution. Mr. Laurent Clerc, who has been a teacher thirty years, is now in France, visiting similar institutions. It is expected he will return in the course of the summer, furnished with much valuable information.

TUFTS CONQUERED.—The French have for a long time been endeavoring to subdue these offending islanders. The native has been to capture the Protestant, and establish the Catholic religion. On the 17th of December last, the French attacked them in a mountain, when they had fled, and succeeded in capturing their chiefs. Large numbers have taken the oath of allegiance to the protectors. The French commander thinks that the islands of Tahiti and Moorea are wholly subdued.

It was fully expected at Tahiti that the Queen would also yield more particularly as her husband had long been urging her to do so. The next bone of contention will be the Society Islands, all of which the French claim sovereignty over, as the plan that they were all owing tribute to the Georgian Islands, notwithstanding their independence.

One church has endeavored and succeeded with appropriate sites. Around the circumference are the lots of individual members. A circle is secured for the poor of the church, the centre for the pastor. Here the sheep and his flock shall sleep together till Christ comes.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

Restriction of Food in the Padres.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

"Board of Green Cloth, 12th May, 1847.

"The Master General of the Ordnance has directed that no officer or soldier be permitted to exceed his allowance of bread and flour, or any other article of food, except in cases of extreme necessity, when it may be necessary to do so.

RESTRICTION OF FOOD IN THE PADRES.—The following has been issued by the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household:

## Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder.  
LINES ON THE DEATH OF A DAUGHTER.

The following lines were written by a mother, beside the corpse of her little daughter, who died of diphthery on the 2nd, April 23d, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Alas! it is done; my Matilda, cold and still  
In Death's embrace! and is it thus fair form?

Wrapped in this winding sheet, so motionless!

Faded ye and visions, from my aching eyes;

And those fond scenes, which I have seen no more,

And bring before my longing heart the past;

The living past! Matilda! see her now,

In all her sweet and budding loveliness,

A child of seven summers, and she is gone,

With sprightly step and smiling face to school,

Yet ever, over her head, a cloud of sorrow,

Sighs duly trembled o'er a voice of love,

She died at 7. Good morning, dear, do you?

Another scene rises before my eyes,

A scene most mournful! when, in the heat of night,

(While yet the bloom of health was on her cheek,)

Upon her little couch, she, yielding way,

An anxious, trembling sleeper, and with grieve,

Which could not be diverted, or allayed,

And choking voice brought us to tears,

That God would grant, to her, a quiet sleep,

For her, to sleep in peace, like the Lamb!

That prayer, we trust, was answered graciously.

And now I seem to hear her on the shore,

Of each returning Sabbath, early rise;

Hastening, with reverent air, and great delight,

She takes God's Word in your name, my son,

And diligently reads it, every child!

Then does not read that Book in vain.

For now thy ready book has lost its bloom,

And laid these helpless on a bed of pain,

Pains severe extort the heavy groan;

No physic's artful skill can save,

No loving ministry of anxious friends,

Care thy pale lip, or smooth the road to death,

For in this case, even thy lips are pale,

And thy young heart, estranged by ill-tow,

And sweet submission to thy Father's will,

Looks calmly forward to the coming tomb,

And whispers, "I am not afraid."

And now the sombre comes! the eye faints—

Speech leaves the quivering lips—convolvulus force

Rack the weak frame—your consciousness remains,

And stirs these fainting efforts in death!

But you are here, and there is help,

A mother's fond care, and in return

Restows, with icy lips, the hot sweat kiss,

And then the blood forces the cheek—the pain,

Causes cease, and the long-drawn breath

Grows faint and fainter, until the sleep,

The toverd soul is at rest—the soul—

Imperial, bath returned to Him who gave it.

Friendship hath done its offices of love,

For the dear lifeless clay, and the form

Is shrouded for the grave.

My child, my child! I gaze on thy face,

With grief too deep for tears, and my heart swells

Alone to bursting.

Yet, with thee "ye well!"—

"With the love of thy kindred, the best,

Hush thy notes, fasten nature—for the Lord

Heath gives, and the Lord hath takes away."

E. N. HORTON, Chelsea, Mass.

## Miscellaneous.

## Why Don't you Help Him?

"Why didn't you help him?" asked John Coppleton, a lad fourteen years old, of Mr. Thomas Coppleton, his father. "Why didn't you help him, father?"

"Because I couldn't," John, answered his father.

"Couldn't you, father, now? I wish I could."

"No, I can't help everybody," said Mr. Coppleton, in a fretful way, as he did not believe what he said, and did not wish to say any more about it at present.

Mr. Thomas Coppleton was a wholesale and retail grocer, of no small respectability, living in the city. He was a very excellent, and very honest man; for he always paid his debts, just when, and how, he promised. Moreover he was a very prudent and judicious man, inasmuch as never ran into any of the extravagances so common to city merchants; he was a good man, worth, modest, and thrifty, his conduct was exceeding modest and becoming, as he was never seen gazing about; true, some gain-sayers affirmed that he took such frequent naps that he hadn't much time for other things; but then good and virtuous men are often reproached for their piety. He was considered an important man in the church; one of its leading members. Indeed he was beyondly very benevolent, for he regularly and cheerfully paid his tax for the support of the poor, and his few pence for the support of the gospel... Something was the character of Mr. Thomas Coppleton, Esq., wholesale and retail grocer, who had acquired an independence by his prudence and economy.

William Bartley was a poor, but honest and industrious laborer, who had worked hard at his life, and earned an honest living; he was a good man, and when he was happy, he was happy, because he understood the true philosophy of living, and was grateful to the Giver of mercies.

Bui William now had a large family, and a feeble wife. It was therefore with no little difficulty that he made his monthly wages meet his expenses. But they did not complain for William, indeed, God, with all his house.

For the last year he had been in the employ of Mr. Coppleton, working in, and about his store; and so faithful and trustworthy had his employer found him, that his confidence was unbroken in William Bartley.

Mysterious are the doings of a wise Providence. Its afflictive dispensations are frequently fatal both on those who seem least deserving of the Divine chastisement, and on those who are least able to endure them. Not in this world, but in the next are we to look for a perfect distribution of rewards. William was taken sick, and for two or three months confined to his bed. By this affliction, not only were the daily supplies of his family cut off, for they were dependent on him, but the additional expense of sickness, infirmed, "What wretched' wretched' am I?" said Mr. Coppleton, who had placed the sick man above necessity, but he didn't do it.

When William was first taken sick he sent his little son to Mr. Coppleton to solicit assistance, and receive a scanty supply for present wants. Necessity compelled him to re-

peat his application, promising faithfully to discharge all obligation as soon as he should be permitted to recover.

On the third day, Coppleton was going into his father's store, when he met little Billy Bartley coming out, weeping bitterly. "What's the matter Billy," said John: "what makes you cry so?" "cause," said Billy, "father's sick, and mother's got sick, too, and we haven't got nothing to eat, and your father says he can't help us any more, I don't know what he shall do."

"Who doesn't? Will help him, father?" said John stepping into his father's counting room.

"Because I can't," said his father. Billy waited long enough to hear that, and bursting into tears again.

"Can't you, no how?" persisted John.

"No I can't give away every thing I've got," said Mr. Coppleton.

"But they are poor folks, father," continued John.

"John, you're right, and you are rich."

"I wish I could help them," said Mr. Coppleton.

"The conversation concluded, Mr. Coppleton thought whether he told the truth, strictly, when he said he couldn't help a poor sick man.

That evening the family was as usual assembled for prayers, for Mr. Coppleton maintained family devotion rather a rare thing among us; and when he told the Scriptures, he began to think of William Bartley, and really wished his family was as pleasantly situated as his own. Conscience began to speak.

"One's conscience is not governed by the rules of common politeness, or it would never be diverted, or allured, or checked by a word or a look.

"On this occasion, however, it only worked, and the more so, because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds. If cut when they are ripe, after being exposed a few hours to a hot sun. Two bushels of salt, if uniformly scattered among the hay, is thought, is more nutritious and consequently better fed all afford strength and strength."

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton within himself.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more substantial grain generally are not cut before they have arrived at their full growth, at about three feet in height.

"On this occasion, however, it only worked, and the more so, because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds.

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more so,

because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds.

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more so,

because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds.

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more so,

because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds.

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more so,

because it was the first time they began to ripen their seeds.

"I wish they were comfortable," said Mr. Coppleton.

"Can't you make them so?" said conscience.

"Billy Bartley crying, as if his heart would break," said Mr. Coppleton to himself.

"Because you wouldn't help his father," said conscience.

"I can't help him, no, father?" said John.

"And you told your son a lie," said conscience.

"You are a Christian, are you?" said conscience, "what are you reading about?"

"Hem, hem, the tenth chapter of Luke," said Mr. Coppleton, as he closed the Bible, laid it on the table, and went down stairs.

"Then night had come, and the more so,